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AN ACCURATE
Journal and Account
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New-England Land-Forces,
During the late
EXPEDITION
Against the
French Settlements on *Cape Breton*,
To the Time of the
Surrender of *Louisbourg*.

CONTAINING

A just Representation of the Transactions and Occurrences, and of the Behaviour of the said Forces.

Dated, *Louisbourg*, Oct. 20. 1745. and in Form attested by Lieut. General *Pepperell*, Commander in Chief of the Forces, Brigad. General *Waldo*, Col. *Moore*, Lieut. Col. *Lothrop*, and Lieut. Col. *Gridley* of the Train of Artillery; all under their own HANDS.

Exhibiting a more authentic, correct, and perfect Account; than any before made publick.

WITH

A Computation of the *French* FISHERY on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, *Acadia*, *Cape Breton*, and neighbouring Shores, Gulphs, Harbours, &c. as it was carried on before the present War: The Whole of which did then depend, in a great Manner, on the Port of *Louisbourg*, as a Cover and Protection to it, &c.

All sent over, by General *Pepperell* himself, to his Friend Capt. *Hen. Stafford*, at *Exmouth*, *Devon*.

Printed, from the Original Manuscript, at the Desire of Capt. *Stafford*, as well in Justice to the General, as for the better Information of the Publick.

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T O

Capt. Henry Stafford, at Exmouth, Devon.

Louisbourg, Nov. 4. 1745.

DEAR SIR,



Have wrote you several Letters since I have been on this Island, now brought to the Crown of Great Britain; and in this inclose A true and much fuller Account of our Proceedings against the Fortresses of this Place, and therewith also An Account, taken from English and French, the most capable of making the best Observations, wherein you will see what a VAST FISHERY the French had, and the Advantage it will be to secure this Place to the British Crown.

As to myself; — As I had the Honour to Command the Troops that were the Means of reducing the Place, I don't think it can be expected I should continue here under the Command of another Person. Accordingly, when His Majesty's Troops arrive from Europe, and this Place is well secured, my Design is to return to New-England, — unless I should have the Command here. But until such Troops arrive, I resolve to tarry, and defend it to the uttermost of my Power.

As it must be confests'd, that there would have been no Expedition against this Place, had I not undertook

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it,

4 To Capt. Henry Stafford,

*it, and considering the vast * Expence which I have been at, besides the leaving my Business in such a Hurry, and being now here detain'd in order to secure it, I cannot help humbly hoping His most Gracious Majesty's Royal Notice, and the being handsomely provided for, either in having bestow'd on me the Government here, or some other in New-England, or near it. For no Motive but the real Good of my Country could have induced me to undertake so dangerous and fatiguing an Enterprize, and to be absent from my Family (as I fear it will be) near Two Years, from the Time of my first leaving them.*

I liv'd as well in New-England as any Man, with an agreeable Family; and my Estate would then afford so to do. As to what will be allow'd me from New-England, it will not nearly make up my Expence; neither are they able at this Time to do more. And I must say, that unless Old England assists in paying the Charge of this Expedition, the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which was at the greatest Part of the Expence, will be so involv'd, as never to be able get clear of it.

But surely it cannot be esteem'd reasonable that a Private Person should spend his Estate, and hazard his Life and Health, in the Publick Service, and then be slighted and unrewarded.

I therefore earnestly beg your Favour, and rely on your Friendship, for your now bestirring yourself to assist me. For this, it seems, is a Scheming World, and some who have done very little in this Expedition, would willingly run away with the Honour and Reward.

My

* In a former Letter the worthy General declares he had been at Ten Thousand Pounds Cost.

at Exmouth, Devon.

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My Son ANDREW PEPPERELL is in my Business at Piscataqua. If you should have any Commands that Way, you may be assured of his best Service for you, or any Friend of yours.

I am, with best Respects,

Your very humble Servt.

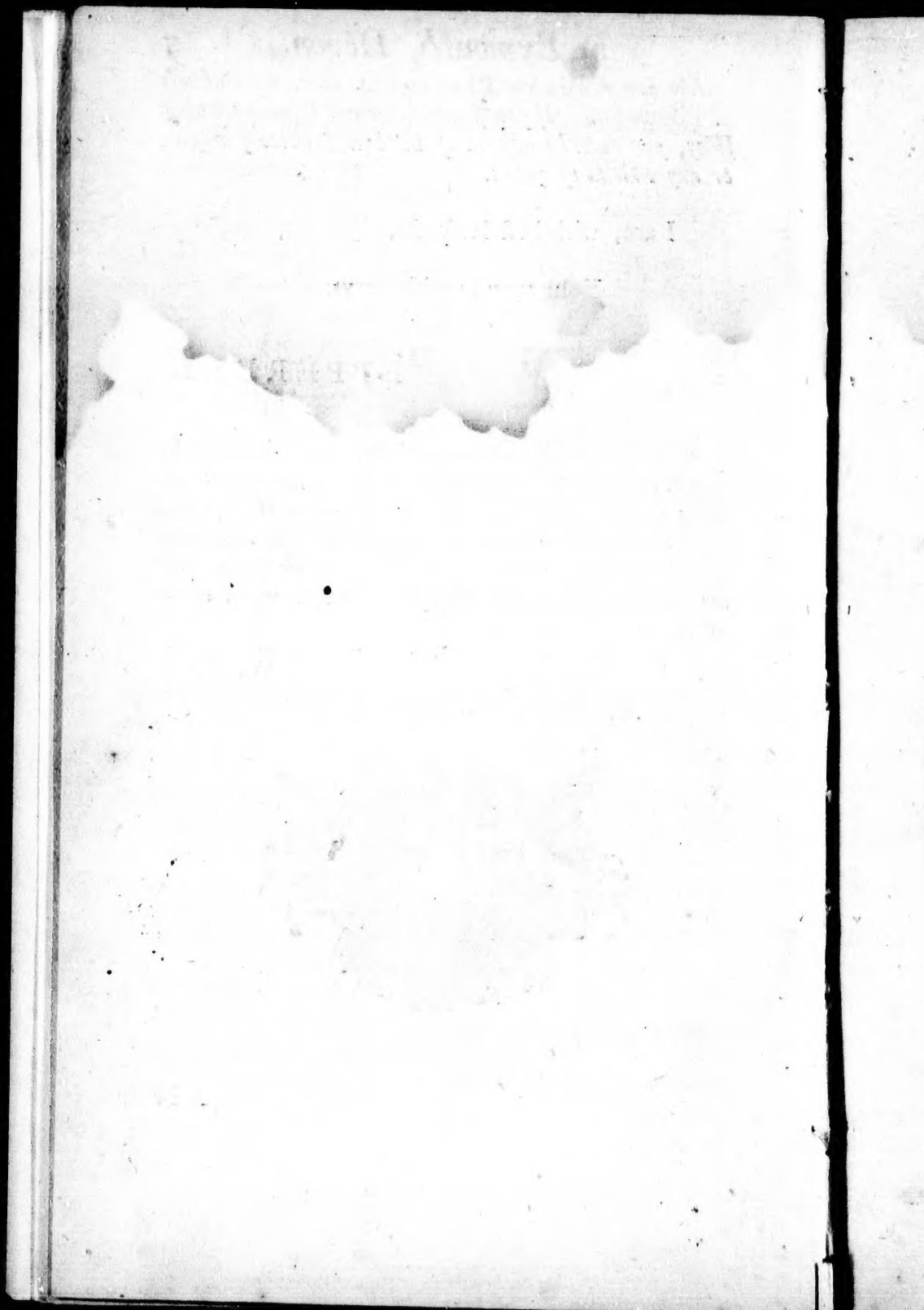
WM. PEPPERELL.

P. S. You will excuse my giving you this Trouble, as you are my Old Acquaintance, and I know you always valued and loved my Family. — If I should have the Government of this Place, and the Command of a Regiment, I hope I should have Liberty to visit my Family, when His Majesty's Service might allow of it.

W. P.

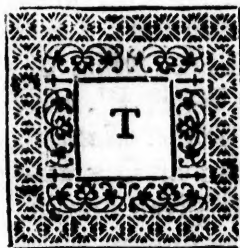


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AN ACCURATE
Journal and Account
 OF THE
EXPEDITION
 AGAINST
CAPE BRETON.



THE Forces rais'd within the *Mar. 24.*
 Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, 1745-6,
 being about Three Thousand
 Two Hundred and Fifty Men,
 exclusive of Commission-Offi-
 cers, embarked *March* 24th,
 1744-5. in Seven Weeks from
 the Time of the issuing Gover-
 nor *Shirley's* Proclamation for raising them, under
 Convoy of the *Shirley-Galley*, then in the Em-
 ploy of that Government, (and now HIS MA-
 JESTY'S Frigate *Shirley*, Capt. *Rous* Comman-
 der; and arrived the 4th of *April* at *Canso*; —
 appointed by the Governour to be the Place of
 Rendezvous for the Transports and Cruizers,
 and

and for a Communication of Intelligence between himself at *Boston*, General *Pepperell's* Camp before the Town of *Louisbourg*, and Mr. *Warren* from the Ships before the Harbour, and for lodging all Stores not in immediate Use in the Camp and Fleet: — Where they found the *New-Hampshire* Forces, being Three Hundred and Four Men, inclusive of Commission-Officers, arriv'd Four Days before them; and
Mar. 25. were join'd the 25th of the same Month by the
 1745. *Connecticut* Forces, being Five Hundred and Sixteen Men, including Commission-Officers.

Chapeau-Rouge-Bay, which was the Place appointed for Landing the Troops, being so filled with Ice as to make their Landing impracticable before, they were detain'd there 'till the latter End of the Month. In which Time the General drew up and review'd the Forces on *Canso* Hill, and formed the several Detachments ordered to be imploy'd in the several Attacks, proposed to be made immediately after their Landing at *Flat-Point-Cove*, within Three Miles of the Town of *Louisbourg*, to the W. S. W. and Four Miles distant from the *Grand Battery* to the S. W. according to the Plan of Operations concerted at *Boston*, and there given him in Charge by the Governour's written Orders.

During the Stay of the Troops there, a Block-House was erected on *Canso* Hill, and called *Cumberland*; — the Flag being hoisted on His Royal Highness the *Duke's* Birth-day; picquetted without, and defended by Eight Cannon Nine-Pounders, and to be garrison'd by Two Com-

Siege of Louisbourg, &c. 9

Companies of Soldiers of Forty Men each, besides Officers.

From thence Two Armed Sloops were sent to *Bay Verte*, to take and destroy some Vessels, that, according to Information, were to carry Provisions from thence to *Louisbourg*. And the 18th of *April* the *Renommée*, a *French Ship* of *Apr. 18*, War, of Thirty Guns Nine-Pounders, with Three Hundred Seamen, and Fifty Marines, being charged with Publick Dispatches, fell in with the Armed Vessels in the Service of the *Massachusetts* Government, before *Louisbourg* Harbour: Where she maintained a running Fight with them; but got clear by out-failing them. This Ship afterwards fell in with the *Connecticut* Troops, under the Convoy of their own Colony Sloop and the *Rhode-Island* Colony Sloop; the latter of which she attacked and damaged considerably. But, finally, the Sloop got off; as did the Troops with their other Convoy, during the Engagement: And, after having made Two more Attempts to push into the Harbour, and being again hinder'd and chased by the *Massachusetts* Cruizers, she return'd to *France*, without having deliver'd her Pacquets: From whence she sail'd again the Beginning of *July* with Six Ships more, being the *Brest* Squadron for *Louisbourg*.

The 22d of *April*, Capt. Durell, in His MA-*Apr. 22*, JESTY's Ship *Eltham*, of Forty Guns, arrived at *Canso* Harbour from *New-England*; having received Orders from Mr. *Warren* for that Purpose. And on the 23d, Mr. *Warren*, in His — 23. B MA-

A Journal of the

MAJESTY's Ship *Superbe*, of Sixty Guns, with the *Launceston*, of Forty Guns, Capt. *Kalmady*, the *Mermaid*, of Forty Guns, Capt. *Douglass*, under His Command. And, after staying there some Hours, and having conferred with the General by Letters, Mr. *Warren*, with the rest of the King's Ships, sail'd to cruize off *Louisbourg*.

- Apr. 29.* On the 29th of *April* the Troops embark'd in Four Divisions of Transports, and sailed for *Chapeau-Rouge Bay*, under Convoy of One Armed Snow and Two Armed Sloops, in the Service of the *Massachusetts* Government; under the Fire of whose Cannon they were to land. And at the same Time a Detachment of Two Hundred and Seventy Men, under the Command of a Colonel, and the Convoy of an Armed Sloop, in the Pay of the *New-Hampshire* Government, were sent to *St. Peter's*, a small *French* Settlement on *Cape Breton*, with Orders (*pursuant to the before-mentioned Plan of Operations*) to take the Place, burn the Houses, and demolish the Fort. Which was accordingly effected on the 30th of *April*, between Nine and Ten in the Morning.
- Apr. 30.*

The Fleet, having the main Body of the Troops on board, came to an Anchor in *Chapeau-Rouge Bay*, at the Distance of about Two Miles from the *Flat-Point Cove*. Upon the Discovery of which, the Enemy immediately fired some Cannon, and rang their Bells in the Town, to alarm and call in their People living in the Suburbs; and sent out of the Town a Detachment, of about 150 Men, headed by Capt. *Morepang* and Mr. *Boulardrie*, late an Officer in the Duke
of

Siege of Louisbourg, &c. II

of 's Regiment in *France*, to oppose the Landing of our Troops. Upon the Sight of which, the General made a feint of landing a Party of our Men in Boats in *Flat-Point Cove*, in order to draw the *French* thither. Which had its Effect : And, upon a Signal from the Vessels, the Boats returned, and joined another Party of Boats under his Stern : From whence, under the Fire of our Cannon, were landed, Two Miles higher up the Bay, about an Hundred of our Men, before the Enemy could get up with them : And, upon briskly attacking them, (though under the Advantage of being covered with their Woods) after exchanging some Shot, killing Six of them upon the spot, taking as many Prisoners (among whom was Mr. *Boulardrie*), and wounding several others, forced the Remainder to make a precipitate Flight towards the Town ; with the Loss of some others, who were, the next Day, taken Prisoners before they recovered it. Which was done with the Damage, on our Part, of only Two Men being slightly wounded.

On the same Day, about Two Thousand of the Troops were landed, without any further Opposition. And on the next Day, being the 1st of *May*, the Remainder landed, and began to get Provisions and Stores ashore. The Landing of Provisions, Ammunition, and Heavy Artillery, was attended with extreme Difficulty and Fatigue ; there being no Harbour there, and the Surf almost continually running very high ; so that, frequently, for some Days, there was no landing any Thing at all ; and, when

May 1.

they did, the Men were obliged to wade high into the Water, to save every Thing that would have been damaged by being wet. They had no Cloaths to shift themselves with, but poor Defence from the Weather, and at the same Time the Nights were very cold, and generally attended with thick heavy Fogs. By means whereof it was near a Fortnight before they could get all their Stores on Shore; and, notwithstanding all possible Care to prevent it, many Boats, and some Stores, were lost.

- May 2.* On *May* the 2d a Detachment of Four Hundred Men were sent, round behind the Hills, to the *North-East Harbour*; whither they got about Midnight, and burn'd the Enemy's Houses and Stores, about a Mile's Distance from the *Grand Battery*. And on the 3d of *May* we took Possession of that Battery, which the Enemy had deserted; — owing (as is suppos'd) to the Surprise they were in from the Firing of the Houses in the Neighbourhood. They had abandoned this Battery in so much Hurry and Confusion, that they had only spiked up their Guns, without breaking off any of the Trunnions, or much damaging of the Carriages. There were found here Twenty Eight Cannon of Forty-two Pound Shot, and Two Eighteen-Pounders; Three Hundred and Fifty Shells of Thirteen Inches, and Thirty Shells of Ten Inches, with a large Quantity of Shot.
- May 3.*

The same Day a Party of the Enemy in Boats attempted to regain the Possession of it; but were beat off by about Fifteen or Sixteen of

our Men, who had before taken Possession of the Battery, and stood on the Beach expos'd to the Enemy's Musquetry from the Boats, and Cannon from the Town, which play'd continually upon them.

The Distance from the *Grand Battery* to the *Island Battery* is Four Thousand Eight Hundred Feet. This Battery commands the whole Harbour from the Entrance between the *Light-House Point* and the *Island Battery*. Two Flanks of Two Guns each point from hence against the Town, and a Line of Ten Guns against the *Island Battery*, the Remainder to the North-East Part of the Harbour. By the Fire from hence, during the Siege, the Citadel and Houses in the Town suffered very much, as also the Barracks at the *Island Battery*. The Towers of this Battery were something damaged, One Man killed, and a few wounded by the Enemy's Cannon, which fired very briskly upon it, as did also their Mortars from the Town and *Island Battery*, especially at the Beginning.

In a few Days the Camp was formed about Half a Mile from the Place where they made a feint of landing; but without throwing up Lines; depending only upon their Scouts and Guards. But afterwards they encamped regularly, and threw up Lines, nearer the Place of landing their Stores. And Scouts, during the whole Siege, were constantly sent out, who seldom returned without bringing some Prisoners, and very much confined the Enemy within their Walls, and prevented their making frequent Sallies.

May

- May 4.* May the 4th, we began to fire from the *Grand Battery*, with Three Cannon which had been cleared, as also to bombard the Town from *Green Hill*, (being the Place where the first Battery was planted) with one Thirteen-inch Mortar, one of Eleven Inches, and another of Nine Inches; assisted with Two Cannon Nine-pounders, and Two Falconets; being Two Miles Distance from the Camp, and Fifteen Hundred and Fifty Yards from the Citadel. — Five Hundred Men were ordered to sustain this Battery. But finding the Nine and Eleven-Inch Mortars would not reach the City, they were removed
- May 7.* the 7th of May, and planted with Ten Cohorns at the Distance of Nine Hundred Yards from the Citadel: Where a Battery was erected the
- 10. 10th of May, of Four Twenty-two-pounders.
- 13. The 13th Two of them burst, owing to their not being found.
- 15. The 15th of May Four Twenty-two-pounders more were brought to this Battery, as also the Two Nine-pounders, and the Thirteen-inch Mortar, from *Green Hill*. From this Battery the City was bombarded. And as the Shot from the said Battery ranged through the Centre of the City, it damaged not only the West Flank of the *King's Bastion*, which it flanked, but also the Citadel, and the greatest Part of the Houses in the Town, and even *Porte Maurepas*; in the Easternmost Part of the City. This Battery was sustained by the same Forces that sustained the Battery at *Green Hill*. The Damage received at this Battery was, the Breaking the Trunnion of one of the Cohorns, and Bursting

ing of another ; Six Men wounded (of whom one died) by the Bursting of Two Twenty-two-pounder Cannons ; and One Man killed, and Two wounded, by the Enemy the same Day.

The 25th of *May*, the Thirteen-inch Mortar burst ; and a Bombardier was thereby wounded, occasion'd by some Flaw in the Shell, which broke in the Mortar. Another Thirteen-inch Mortar from *Boston* was mounted in the same Place, and play'd the Eighth Day after the other was burst. The transporting the Cannon was with almost incredible Labour and Fatigue. For all the Roads over which they were drawn, saving here and there small Patches of rocky Hills, were a deep Morass ; in which, whilst the Cannon were upon Wheels, they several Times sunk, so as to bury not only the Carriages, but the whole Body of the Cannon likewise. Horses and Oxen could not be employ'd in this Service ; but the whole was to be done by the *Men themselves*, up to the Knees in Mud ; at the same Time the Nights, in which the Work was done, cold, and for the most Part foggy ; their Tents bad, there being no proper Materials for Tents to be had in *New-England*, at the Time the Forces were rais'd.

But, notwithstanding all these Difficulties, and the Peoples being taken down with Fluxes, so that at one Time there were no less than Fifteen Hundred Men incapable of Duty, occasioned by their Fatigue, they went on chearfully, without being discouraged or murmuring ; and by the Help of Sledges, of about Sixteen Feet in Length

Length, and Five Feet in Width, and Twelve Inches thick, they transported the Cannon over those Ways, which the *French* had always thought impassable for such heavy Bodies ; and were indeed impracticable by any People of less Resolution and Perseverance, or less Experience in removing heavy Weights. And, besides this, they had all the Provisions, Powder, Shot, and Shells, which they daily made use of, to transport over the same Ways, upon their Backs.

During this Time the *French* erected Two Cavaliers, of Two Guns each, upon the Rampart of one of the Faces of the *King's Bastion* ; planted a great Number of Swivel Guns upon the Wall facing the Harbour ; and to secure the low Wall at the South-East Part of the Town, added to the Top of it a Plank-Work, picketted, to raise it to the same Height with the rest of the Wall, and a Range of Palisadoes at a little Distance within the Wall, and raised a little Battery of Three Small Guns upon the Parapet of the lower *South Bastion* fronting *Cape Noix*, a small Hill which very much commands the Town.

May 7. May the 7th, a Flag of Truce was sent into the Town, with a Summons to deliver it up to HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY. To which an Answer was return'd by Mr. *Duchambon*, Commander in Chief, " That the King his Master
 " having intrusted him with the Defence of the
 " Island, he could not hearken to any such Proposal,
 " 'till after the most vigorous Attack ;
 " and that he had no Answer to make but by
 " the Mouth of their Cannon." Next

Siege of Louisbourg, &c. 17

Next Day the Enemy made a Sally ; but May 8. were soon repulsed.

Notwithstanding all the Care and Vigilance of May 13. the Men of War, and the Colony Cruizers, a Snow from *Bourdeaux* got in ; which they attempted to fire by a Fire-ship from the *Grand Battery*, but in vain.

The Cohorns, and the Nine and Eleven-inch Mortars, were removed to a Hill within Four Hundred and Forty Yards of the *West Gate* ; from whence they annoy'd the Enemy very much, and receiv'd no Damage at all. A Party of a Hundred Men came out of the Town in the Night, and landed near the *Light-house Point* ; and the next Day attempted to surprize a Party that was posted at the *Light-House* ; who first discover'd the Enemy from an Eminence, where they were on Guard. Forty only of our Men advanced towards them. The Parties met in a Wood ; and the Enemy was routed, Five of them killed, and a sixth (the Lieutenant) wounded, and taken Prisoner. The rest that escaped joined some others, and Eighty *Indians*, about *Mera* ; and were attack'd Two Days after by another Party of our Forces, that were out on a Scout. This Dispute lasted a considerable Time, and several of our Men made Thirty Discharges each on the Enemy, who were again routed. In this Action there was but one Prisoner taken. Upon the Return of this Party, another Scout was sent out the next Day, who returned in Two Days, and brought Ten Prisoners, who reported that many of their

People were killed and wounded in the last Skirmish. Our Scouts and Cruizers at different Times took and burn'd most of their small Settlements, and took about Three Hundred Prisoners.

May 17. The 17th of *May* the advanced Battery was raised, bearing W. by N. half N. at Two Hundred and Fifty Yards Distance from the *West Gate*, and One Eighteen-pounder mounted; and the next Night another Eighteen-pounder and Two Forty-two-pounders were mounted. These were all brought from the *Grand Battery*, upwards of Two Miles, as the Road goes, over a very rough, rocky, hilly Way. From hence not only the *West Gate* was beat down, but a Breach made in the *Wall* adjoining; and the *North-East Battery* was damaged, and render'd almost useless: Their Guns lying entirely open to the Fire from this Battery.

This Battery being so near the Town, there was no Safety in loading the Cannon, but under the Fire of the Musquetry, which was very smart on both Sides. The Enemy generally open'd the Action in the Morning with the Fire of their Small-Arms for Two Hours; which we return'd with Advantage on our Side. We were likewise warmly entertained by the Enemy from a Flank of their *North-East Battery*, from the *West-Gate Battery*, and the West Flank of the *King's Bastion*; which last flank'd this Battery. And therefore,

May 20. On the 20th, a Trench being dug on the South End, and One Eighteen-pounder, and Two Nine-pounders, being brought from the
Eight-

Siege of Louisbourg, &c.

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Eight-Gun Battery, and mounted upon the South Line against this Flank, they, with the Remainder of the Guns at the Eight-Gun Battery, dismounted some of the Enemy's Cannon, and annoyed them so much, that they were silent the rest of that Day. Which was often the Case afterwards; particularly *May* the 22d, *May 22:* the Fire was very hot on both Sides 'till Twelve o'Clock at Noon, when the *French* were beat from their Guns.

The 23d of *May*, the Enemy mounted Two *May 23:* new Guns at the West Flank of the *King's Bastion*; but in Four Hours were forced to leave them.

The 6th of *June*, they had Two Guns run out of the new Embrazures cut through the Parapet near the *West-Gate*; which soon began to play with great Fury; and we were obliged to turn Three Guns against them. And in Three Hours we dismounted one, and silenced the other for that Day. The Nine and the Eleven-inch Mortars with constant Use straining their Beds, occasioned their being removed to this Battery, which was nearer the Enemy, as were also the Cohorns. *June 6:*

The Bombs in great Number fell all round; but did very little Damage. There were 10 Men killed, and 15 or 16 wounded, several of them with Musquet-balls. In the mean Time, the Enemy worked constantly in the Night to barricade the Gate-Way, where a Breach was made. They also made a Retrenchment across the *Circular Battery*, and raised another Work to cover their

Magazine, and laid a Boom before the Town, to hinder Boats from landing under the Walls.

- At the same Time our Men of War and Cruizers were very diligent, and took several
- May 19.* Prizes: And on the 19th of *May* there was an Engagement off the Harbour, in Sight of the Camp, between some of our Ships and a *French* — 21. Man of War. — The 21st, a Letter came to the General from Commodore *Warren*, acquainting him, that he had taken the *Vigilant*, a *French* Ship, of Sixty-four Guns. Besides the *Superbe*, the *Mermaid*, *Eltham*, *Massachusetts* Frigate, and *Shirley* Galley, were all in the Engagement, and at the Taking of her. Three Days after the taking of the *Vigilant*, Capt. *Edwards*, in the *Princess Mary*, of Sixty Guns, joined the Commodore; and the next Day Capt. *Cornwall*, in the *Hector*, of Forty Guns.

- May 20.* The 20th of *May* the North-West Battery, commonly called *Titcomb's Battery*, was erected, bearing N. W. by W. about Eight Hundred Yards distant from the *West-Gate*, and Two Forty-two Pounders mounted, which were brought from the *Grand Battery*. And about a Fortnight after were brought Three Forty-two Pounders more. This Battery did great Execution against the *Circular Battery*.

By means of this Battery, and the *Advanced Battery*, not only the *West Gate* was demolish'd, but a large Breach was made in the *Wall*, to within Ten Feet of the Bottom of the Ditch, The *Circular Battery* was almost entirely demolish'd,

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lish'd, but Three Guns out of Sixteen being left standing, and those so exposed to the North-West Battery, that Nobody could keep the Platform. — The West Flank of the *King's Bastion* was almost entirely ruin'd, but in some measure repair'd with Timber. — This Battery, the Advanced Battery, and the Eight-gun Battery, were sustained by Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Men.

After many fruitless Preparations for an Attack on the *Island Battery*, it was attempted on the 26th of *May*, at Night, by a Party of *May 26.* Four Hundred Men. But, from the Strength of the Place, and the Advantage the Enemy had of being under Cover, and our Men exposed in open Boats, which a Musquet-ball would sink, the Surf running very high, and their not being thoroughly acquainted with the best Place of landing, they were repulsed, with the Loss of about Sixty kill'd and drowned, and an Hundred and Sixteen taken Prisoners.

The 10th of *June*, the *Chester* arriv'd from *June 10.* *England*, and joined the Commodore: And on the 12th the *Canterbury* and *Sunderland*; as did — 12, likewise the *Lark*, with a Store-ship under her Convoy, bound to *Annapolis Royal*.

It being of the utmost Consequence to be Masters of the * *Island Battery*, and, after the last

* The *Island Battery* is a strong Fort at the Entrance of the Harbour, mounted with Thirty Twenty-eight-pounders, and Seven Swivels, having Two Brass Ten-inch Mortars, and garrison'd with an Hundred and Eighty Men.

last Attempt, thought impracticable to reduce it by Boats, it was determined to erect a Battery near the *Light-House*, opposite to it, which would be Three Thousand Four Hundred Feet distant; and in such Manner as to be opposed to the Fire of but Four of the Enemy's Guns; and at the same Time to flank a Line of above Twenty of their Guns. Which, notwithstanding the almost insuperable † Difficulties that attended it, was happily effected, and Two

June 11. Eighteen-pounders mounted the 11th of June,
— 14. and by the 14th Four more; sustained by Three Hundred and Twenty Men,

Powder growing short, the Fire had for some Days been very much slacken'd; and the *French* began to creep a little out of the Cazmates and Covers, where they had hid themselves during

June 11. the greatest Fierceness of it. — But *this* being the Anniversary of HIS MAJESTY's happy Accession to the Throne, it was determined to celebrate it as became Loyal Subjects and Brave Soldiers. And Orders were given for a Discharge of *all the Cannon* from *every Battery*, at Twelve o'Clock. Which was accordingly done, and followed by an incessant Fire all the rest of the Day. Which much disheartened the Enemy; especially as they were sensible what must necessarily be the Consequence of this new Battery. It

† The Difficulties were, the Transporting of the Cannon, in Boats, from *Chapeau-Rouge-Bay* to the Eastward of the *Light-House*; the getting them up the Bank of the Shore (which was a steep craggy Rock); the hauling them a Mile and a Quarter, over an incredible, bad Way, of Hills, Rocks, and Morasses.

Siege of Louisbourg, &c. 23

It was now determined, as soon as possible after the Arrival of the *Canterbury* and *Sunderland*, to make a general Attack by Sea and Land. Accordingly, they arriving the next Day, all the *Transports* were ordered off, to take out the spare Masts, Yards, and other Lumber of the Men of War. — The Soldiers were employ'd in getting Moss, to barricade their Nettings, and Six Hundred Men were sent on board the KING's Ships, at the Commodore's Request.

The large Mortar was ordered to the *Light-House Battery*: And a new Supply of Powder arriving, the Fire was more fierce from this Time to the 15th than ever. When the Mortar began to play from the *Light-House Battery*, upon the *Island Battery*, out of Nineteen Shells, Seventeen fell within the Fort, and one of them upon the Magazine; which, together with the Fire from the Cannon, to which the Enemy was very much expos'd, they having but little to shelter them from the Shot, that ranged quite through their Barracks, so terrified them, that many of them left the Fort, and ran into the Water for Refuge.

The *Grand Battery* being in our Possession, the *Island Battery* being so much hurt by the *Light-House Battery*; the *North East Battery* so open to our *Advanced Battery*, that it was not possible for the Enemy to stand to their Guns; all the Guns in the *Circular Battery*, except Three, being dismounted, and the *Wall* almost wholly broke down; the *West-Gate* demolish'd, and a large Breach in the *Wall* adjoining; the West

West Flank of the *King's Bastion* almost ruined ; all the Houses and other Buildings almost torn to Pieces (but One House in the Town being left unhurt) ; and the Enemy's Stock of Ammunition growing short ; — they sent out a Flag of Truce to the Camp, desiring Time to consider upon the Articles of Capitulation.

This was granted 'till next Morning ; when they brought out Articles ; which were refused, and others sent in by the General and Commodore, and agreed to by the Enemy. — Hostages
June 17. were exchanged ; and on the 17th of *June* the City and Fortresses were surrender'd, and the Garrison, and all the Inhabitants, to the Number of Two Thousand capable of bearing Arms, made Prisoners, to be transported to *France* with all their Personal Effects.

During the whole Siege we had no more than One Hundred and One Men killed by the Enemy, and all other Accidents ; and about Thirty died of Sickness. And, according to the best Accounts, there were killed of the Enemy within the Walls about Three Hundred, besides Numbers that died by being confined within the Cazmates.



WE, the Subscribers, having perused the before-written 'Journal and Account of the Proceedings of the New-England Land-Forces, during the late Expedition against the French Settlements on Cape Breton, to the Time of the Surrender of Louisbourg,' contained in Fifteen Pages, to all which Proceedings We were privy, do hereby certify that the same contains a just Representation of the Transactions and Occurrences therein set forth, and of the Behaviour of the said Forces. In Witness whereof We have hereto subscribed our Names (the Two last Lines in the eleventh Page, and the Nine first in the twelfth Page being first * obliterated).

Louisbourg,
Octob. 20.
1745.

Wm. Pepperell,

*Lieut. General and Commander in
Chief of the N. England Forces.*

Sa. Waldo,

*Brigadier General of the Land-
Forces, and Colonel of the Se-
cond Regiment.*

Sam. Moore,

*Colonel of the New-Hampshire
Regiment.*

Simon Lothrop,

*Lieut. Colonel of the Connecticut
Regiment.*

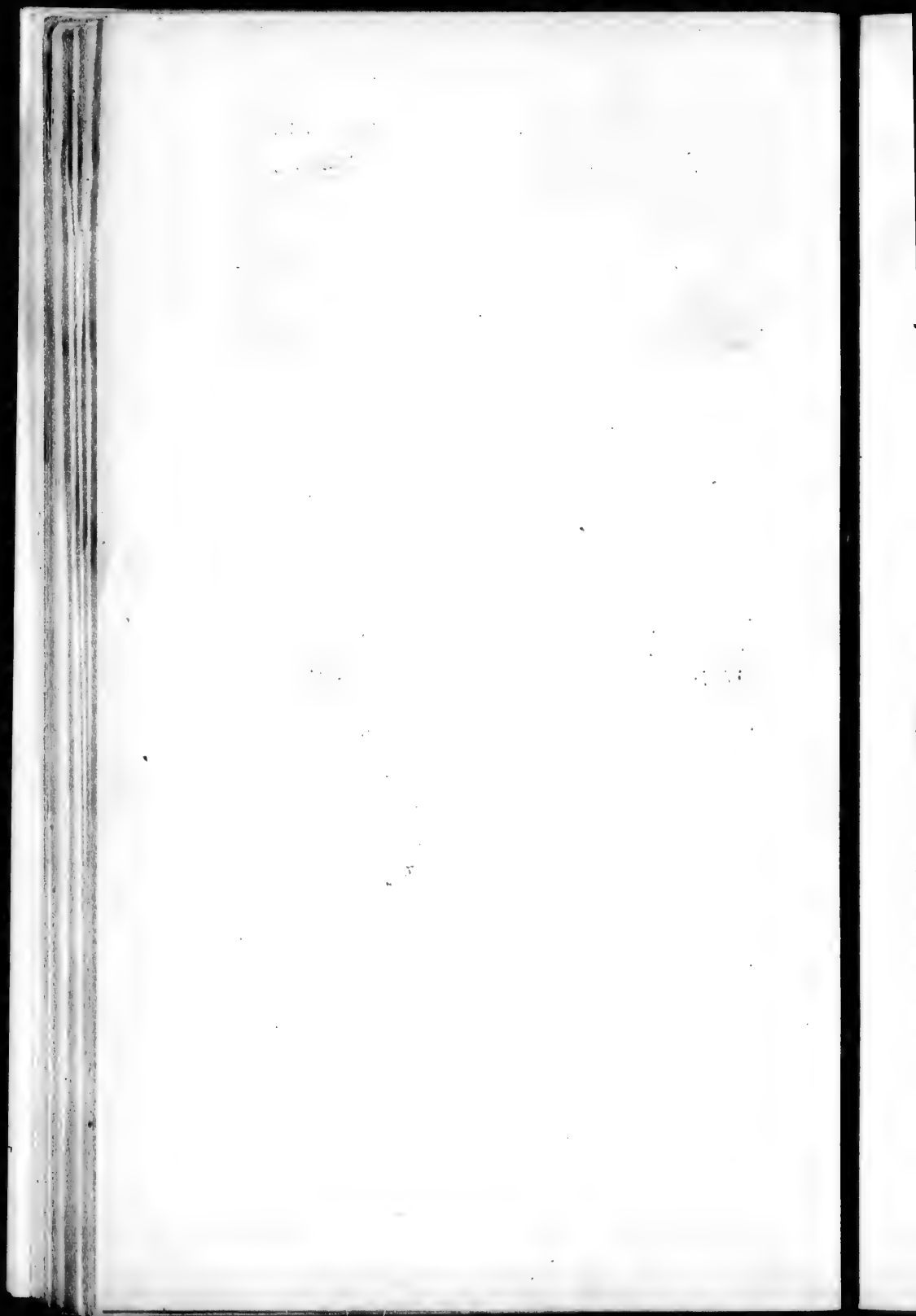
Richard Gridley,

*Lieut. Colonel of the Train of
Artillery.*

D

And are, therefore, not inserted in this printed Copy.

WE,





A Computation of the French FISH-ERT on the Banks of Newfoundland, Acadia, Cape Breton, and neighbouring Shores, Gulphs, Harbours, &c. — as it was carried on before the present War: The Whole of which did then, in a great manner, depend on the Port of Louisbourg, as a Cover and Protection to it, &c.



HIS *Louisbourg* is a Harbour on the East-South-East Part of the Island of **CAPE BRETON**, and is about Twenty Leagues to the Eastward of *Canso*, and about Sixty from the Island of *St. Peter's, Newfoundland*. It is but an indifferent Harbour for Shipping, and has a small Town, on a Point of Land, on the South Side of it, regularly fortify'd and walled in; and on the North Side, fronting the Entrance, one exceeding fine Battery of Thirty Forty-two-pounders; and on the West Side of the Entrance, (which is North and South) upon an Island, another of Twenty-Eight Twenty-four-pounders, called *the Island Battery*; which, with the former, called the *Royal* or *Grand Battery*, were design'd to secure the Entrance of the Harbour from any Enemy's Ships going

ing in to annoy them : And were thought sufficient to answer their Design.

The Island of CAPE BRETON — (or rather the Islands of *Madam* [so called] and *Cape Breton*, which are so contiguous that they are by most supposed to be but *one* Island, and vulgarly comprehended in the one, *viz.* of CAPE BRETON) — extends from the Gut of *Canso*, the Eastern Boundaries of *Nova Scotia*, E. N. E. about Thirty-three or Thirty-four Leagues; and is what helps to form the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, which has Three several Passages in and out, *viz.* At the Northward of *Newfoundland*, betwixt that and the Main, which Passage is called the Streights of *Belle-Isle*; another between *Cape Breton*, the Eastmost Part, and the West of *Newfoundland*, — which is the common Passage; and another through the Gut of *Canso*, which is betwixt the Eastmost Part of *Acadia* and the Westmost Part of the Island of *Madam*.

This Gulph *St. Laurence*, (so called from the Great River of *St. Laurence*, or *Canada* River, which disembogues itself into it, and from thence thro' those several above Passages into the Ocean) is a Sea, or Gulph, that has the River of *Canada*, and Land adjacent, at the West of it, *Cape Breton* at the Southward, *Newfoundland* at the Eastward, and the main Continent, that stretches from *Canada* River, to the Northward and Eastward. On the North of it and in the Gulph are sundry commodious Bays, Havens, Islands, Rivers, and Harbours; and at all Seasons of the Year great Plenty of Cod-fish, and at particular Seasons Herring, Mackrel, Squid, Alewives, and Smelts for Bait: But the Ice in Winter renders
its

the French Fishery, &c. 29

Navigation unsafe, if not altogether impracticable, at least to make Voyages of Fish; though in the Summer Season there have been yearly Fisheries carried on at *Gaspay*, at the Entrance of *Canada River*, and in the little Harbours from thence to *Bay Vert*, at the Islands of *St. John's* and *Magdalene*, at the Northward of the Gut of *Canso*, in and through the Gut, and from thence along Shore at *Nurichatte*, *Petit de Grat*, *Isles Mecheaux*, *St. Esprit*, *Forchette*, *Louisbourg*, *Laurembeque*, *La Baleine*, *Negamih*, *St. Ann's*, *Scattery*, and *La Bradore*; and from *Gaspay* round the North Side of the Gulph, at the several convenient Ports on the Main, quite to the Streights of *Belle Isle*; and, by an Allowance to the *French* in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, (which they have made the most of) in all the Harbours at the Northward of *Newfoundland* that were unemploy'd by the *English*. And although, comparatively speaking, there was but a small Number of their Ships fished at *Cape Breton* itself, yet the Situation of that Island is such, they could all of them at Pleasure repair thither, on any Emergency or Danger; especially those that fished in the Gulph, on the Main, or those at the North-West of *Newfoundland*, who were all within One or Two Days Sail at most; and also those Ships that laded with Mud-Fish on the Banks.

So that this Island was the Key and Protection of their whole Fishery, and for that End was fortified and garrison'd, and valued by *France* equal to any other of its Colonies; although the Harbour of *Louisbourg* is not an extraordinary good one, and the Island produces nothing either for Food or Rayment, and the Fish are not so plenty on the Coasts of *Louisbourg* as they are in the Gulph, off *Canso*, to the West.

Westward of it, and off the Coast of *Newfoundland* to the Eastward.

So that the *Situation* and *Convenience* of this Place (being, as it were, the Center of the WHOLE FISHERY, and a Cover and Command to the whole *Gulph*) was the greatest Inducement to *France* to fortify it, in order to protect and secure all the rest: What other Uses it might serve for as a Port to the *East* and *West India* Men, and the Ships bound to *Canada*, on Occasion, to resort to for Wood and Water, to clean or repair, &c. not being so much in their View as the securing and upholding this Trade, the FISHERY: Which they had found the *Sweets* of before, enough to convince them it was absolutely necessary for them to out-do us in it, if possible; in order to which they were to spare no Cost for the *present* for the gaining a *future* Benefit by it, when they had gained their Point.

Their Conviction of the *growing Profit* of this Branch of *Trade*, and the Hopes of one Time or other *monopolizing* it, at least so far as respected the *Catholick Dominions*, made them take such indefatigable and indirect Means, the last War, to procure a *Neutrality*, so far as related to the FISHERY; that they might even then vie with us in prosecuting their Voyages unmolested, as long as the *War* lasted; which they obtained by *Dint of Money*; and, on the *Peace*, in order to *secure* it to them for the future, stuck at no Terms to obtain this Island. Which they had no sooner effected, but *immediately* they began to settle it: And a new Colony was set on foot, to consist of *Fishermen only*, and Encouragement given, Ports, &c. built, and a Town garrisoned,

the French Fishery, &c. 31

ed, to protect them. And the whole Nation seemed to have their Eyes on the Place ; so that it was peopled more and more Yearly ; and a Fishery flourished so fast, that they could and did afford to *under-sell* us at Foreign Markets. And for the Protection of the Trade so to do, they had annually Ships of War sent them from *France*, to visit and supply them, with Orders to protect and defend not only their Sea-Coasts, but their Vessels on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, &c. not only from Insults *from us* (for of that there was no Occasion) but to make and keep their *Pretensions* good to the *several Banks*, either *within* or *without* their Line, and make themselves a *Privilege*, as it were, of *fishing* almost *where they pleas'd* by Force of *Custom*. In which they *gradually increased* so, that in the Year 1732, when the *Le Flenzon* and the *Brilliant*, Two of their Men of War, were ordered on that Station, to cruize on the *Banks*, examine into the State of the Fishery, and give them any necessary Assistance and Protection, and from thence to *Canada*, and so back to the Fishery again, and then to convoy those Ships that had made their Voyages, and were ready to depart to *Europe*, the Marquis *De la Maison Fort*, who was on board one of those Ships, in his Journal thus remarks * : —

“ *Louis-*

* *Louisbourg* est un bon Port, & une Place sure ; C'est hors de toute Insulte, quand les Fortifications (apres quoy 'ton travail) seront achevez. Dans laquelle il vat Cent de plus Vaisseaux de *France* tous les Ans, pecher, & faire pecher des Morues, par les Gonlettes du Pais en Batteaux qu'ils embarquent, qu'ils salent & font secher depuis le Mois de *Juin* jusqu' a d'*Octobre*, qu'ils se preparent a en retourner chacune a leur Destination, &c. &c. Cette Ile produisant encores aucune Bleds, quoique il ait plus de quatre Mile Habitants, quoi trouvent a gagner Advantage a la Pesche qui a labourer la Terre, la laisse deserte, & achetant a qu'ils ont de Besoin avec leur Poisson.

“ *Louisbourg* is a good Port, and a safe Har-
 “ bour; and will be sufficiently provided against all
 “ Attempts made on the same, when the Fortifica-
 “ tions (about which they incessantly labour) shall
 “ be compleated. More than an Hundred Vessels
 “ from *France* arrive every Year in this Harbour
 “ to fish, and make Fish, of the Cod, which they
 “ catch in Small Craft of the Country, and after
 “ put into larger Vessels, where they salt them, and
 “ dry them, from the Beginning of *June* to *Octo-*
 “ *ber*; when they all get ready to depart, each
 “ one for his assigned Port. This Island produces
 “ some Grain: But tho’ there are more than Four
 “ Thousand Inhabitants, they find their Account
 “ much better in Fishing than in Husbandry; and
 “ consequently the Land lies waste, they procuring
 “ all Necessaries in Exchange for their Fish.”

Which is sufficient to demonstrate what this Colo-
 ny was establish’d for, what Encouragement it had,
 how fast it grew, and how beneficial it must have
 been, in a Number of Years more, to *France*, more
 than even it was at that Day; from whence they
 must of Necessity import every Necessary of Life
 whatsoever, and pay for the whole out of this Fishe-
 ry, as the Marquis justly observes. Which Fishery
 was carried on during the Peace, according to the
 best Account from those of Ourselves, who, at *Can-*
so and at *Louisbourg*, have been Eye-Witnesses of
 Part of it, and from their Captains, &c. of their
 Ships, at different occasional Conversations, on
 comparing the *French* Fishery with the *English*; as
 follows, *viz.*

From the Gut of *Canso* down along Shore to *Lou-*
isbourg, and from thence to the North-East Part
 of

the French Fishery, &c. 33

of *Cape Breton*, there was yearly employ'd at least *Five Hundred Shallops*. And these required, at Sea and on Shore, *Five Men* each; which amount to *Two Thousand Five Hundred Men*: And *Sixty Brigantines, Schooners, and Sloops*, each of *Fifteen Men*; making *Nine Hundred Men* more: Which together make *Three Thousand Four Hundred Men*.

Allow these *500 Shallops* to catch *300 Quintals* of Fish each in the Summer Season; and the Whole is *150,000 Quintals*: And the *60 Brigs, Schooners, &c.* each *600 Quintals*, which make *36,000* more. So that there is made at *Cape Breton* annually of Fish *One Hundred Eighty-six Thousand Quintals*.

Now, to carry this Fish to *Europe*, to Market, there must be employ'd *93 Sail of Ships*, of the Burthen of *2000 Quintals* each, one with the other; and each of these *Ships* have at least *20 Men*, which are *1860 Seamen*. And these, added to the *3400 Fishermen* above, make *Five Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Men*, employ'd at *Cape Breton* only in the FISHERY.

At *Gaspay, Quadre*, and other Harbours, mentioned in the following Estimation, there are *Six Ships* yearly, which, as they come out from *France* mann'd to catch their own Cargoes in *Shallops*, which they haul up and leave in the Country every Winter, 'till they return the next Spring, one with another may be allow'd *Sixty Hands*. And, it has always been allow'd, from *St. Maloes* and *Granville* they have at least *Three Hundred Sail* of these Ships in this Fishery, that fish at *Petit Nord, Fishante, Belle-Isle*, and the *Gulph*; which will, all computed

as above, (allowing those Ships, that so come out to make their own Voyages, to carry each 3000 Quintals) be as follows: —

	Ships.	Men.	Quintals.
At Cape Breton —	93 —	5260 —	186,000
At Gaspay —	6 —	360 —	18,000
At Quadre —	6 —	360 —	18,000
At Port en Basque —	6 —	360 —	18,000
At Le Foils Isles —	3 —	180 —	9,000
St. Maloes Men —	300 —	18,000 —	900,000
	414 —	24,520 —	1149,000

Here it may be objected, that of the *Three Hundred Ships* above from *St. Maloes* (which *they* insist upon) some of them are some of those Ships above-reckon'd at *Gaspay*, *Quadre*, &c. Which is well known to be so. — But, then, no Regard is here had to the Ships so employ'd, among the rest, from *St. Jean de Luz*, *Bayonne*, *Nantz*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. which go annually into those Parts on the same Voyage; which are a great many more in Number than those *Twenty One Ships* above; and would, could an exact List be had, much swell the Account.

Besides all these, there have been constantly from the River *Sendre*, *Olune*, *Poitoux*, *Havre*, &c. *One Hundred and Fifty Ships* at least, the French say *Two Hundred Sail*, imploy'd in the *Mud-Fishery*, or *Mort Vest* (as they call it), from *Sixteen* to *Twenty-four Men* each: Which carry home, upon an Average, from *Twenty-two Thousand* to *Thirty Thousand Fish* in Number; which make, on the most moderate

rate

the French Fishery, &c. 35

rate Estimate, *One Hundred and Fifty Sail of Ships* : And, on a Medium, *Twenty Men* each, are *Three Thousand Men*, and in the Whole *Three Million Nine Hundred Thousand Fishes* in Tale. These Ships are fitted out in *France* for their Voyages on the *Banks*, and there tarry 'till they are laden ; unless they meet with any Accident or Disturbance (in which Case they resort to *Cape Breton* for Shelter and Supplies) ; and from thence home to *France*. And it was, thus, frequent for them, when they had made their Voyages, to go into *Cape Breton* for Water especially, as they had no other Port.

In regard to the Value of this Branch of Trade, it is necessary here to observe, that there is hereby produced a large Quantity of *Train-Oil* ; which *France* has always an immediate Demand for at home, for their Woollen Manufactures, Lights, &c. And with which also their Sugar Colonies, that can't do without it, are yearly supply'd. It is certainly well known that they either do, or may at least, make *One Hogshead of Sixty Gallons of Oil*, clear drawn off from the *Blubber*, out of every Hundred Quintals of Fish. And this, out of the Quantity of Fish before mentioned, will produce *Eleven Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety Hog sheads of Oil*. And allowing that *Four Thousand Fishes* in Number are equal to *One Hundred Quintals*, when cur'd, then the *Three Million Nine Hundred Thousand Mud-Fish*, by the same Rule, will yield *Nine Hundred Seventy-Five Hog sheads of Oil*. Which added to the other make *Twelve Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Five Hog sheads of Train-Oil*, which are equal to *Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixteen Tons and a Quarter*.

Now, let the 1,149,000 Quintals of Fish be valued only at 10 s. Sterling *per* Quintal, the prime Cost usually at *Newfoundland*, and it is worth

L	s
574,500	00

And, to this, allow 3 s. Sterling Freight *per* Quintal of it, in *English* Bottoms, to Market

172,350	00
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And then the Fish only is worth £ 746,850 : 00

And let the 3116 & qr. Tons of Oil be valued at 18 l. Sterling *per* Ton, the Amount of it is

56,092	10
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As to the Mud-Fish, it is generally sold in *France* at 1000 Livres *per* 1000 Fish; and then at 11 d. Sterling *per* Livre, their Value is

178,750	00
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And thus it appears that One Year's Fishery of the *French* only is worth, Sterling,

981,692	10
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Which great Branch of Trade, in a Manner, depends entirely on their Possession of the Island of *Cape Breton*, as it is impossible to carry it on without some convenient Harbour of Strength, &c. to supply, support, and protect it: And is now with us to determine whether they shall enjoy it or not.

In Addition to this, let us consider, that, in regard to the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE, the Staple and Dependence of *England*; in which also the *French*

the French Fishery, &c. 37

French have been vying with us, and have now brought *that Trade* to such a Pitch as to carry it all over, not only their own Dominions, (formerly obliged to *Us* for Fine Cloaths) but to a great Advantage into *Italy, Spain* and *Turkey*, even to the great Detriment of *England*; — I say, in regard to this Branch of Trade, allow that every Man before-mentioned in the Fishery, in his Blanket, Watch-Coat, and Rugg, Pea-Jacket, &c. consumes of these Coarser Woollens *Thirty Shillings Sterling per Annum*: And at that Rate even *their* Consumption will be *Forty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling*; which, had we the whole Fishery to *Our-selves*, must of Course be of *our own Manufacture*.

But, besides this, all due Consideration must be had to the Canvas, Cordage, Hooks, Lines, Twine, Nets, Lead, Nails, Spikes, Edge-Tools, Graplines, Anchors, &c. &c. that *Five Hundred Sixty Four Ships*, and the *Schallops* to fish for them, must expend at Sea and on Shore: And allow all these to be *British*, and the immediate Value of this Branch of Trade to *England*, could she (or rather ~~would she~~) keep it to herself, will discover itself of greater Consequence than *any other*; not even excepting the *TABACCO*; that is, than any other Trade dependent on the Plantations. *First*, in regard to the raising Seamen for the Royal Navy: *Secondly*, the Consumption of the *British* Manufacture and Produce: And, *above all*, in a certain Yearly Remittance of the Ballance of this Trade made to *England* from *Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c.* either in Specie or in such Foreign Commodities as pay His Majesty a prodigious Revenue; and this procur'd by Dint of Labour only, and fetch'd out of the Abundance of *our Seas*.

Thus,

Thus, supposing the *French* entirely excluded this Fishery, (as *may*, and *must*, be the Case if *England* keeps *Cape Breton*, and allows *them* no longer any Privilege at *Newfoundland*; — for *then* they will not have any Port convenient for them, at least 'till they fortify upon the Main in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, — which, having *Cape Breton*, we may hinder when we please); and adding the Advantage of their Fishery to that of our own already; and considering that the whole Papal Empire must then depend on *us solely* for this *Bacaláos*, which they can't do without, which will give us almost the whole Trade of the *Mediterranean*; and all the other national Advantages that must arise from this Consequence; and the present Acquisition of *Cape Breton* unpeopling the *French* Colony there, and reducing the Garrisons to HIS MAJESTY'S Obedience, which must give us all the rest; is *of itself* a sufficient COMPENSATION FOR THE WAR; and will be so allow'd by all those concern'd in Trade, that know the many Advantages and Benefits that must arise from this Branch of it only to *England*, by monopolizing the Whole of it.

But, besides the national Advantage by the Fishery; — by the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, and an *English* Garrison there, *France* has not any one Sea-Port for the Relief of their Trading Ships, either to or from the *East* or *West Indies*, open to them any where in *North America*, to the Northward of the River of *Messissippi*. For *Canada* is not to be look'd upon as an *open Port* to the Sea; it being first Sixty or Seventy Leagues *within Land*, through the *Gulph*, to the Mouth of the River; and then a great deal further up the River. So that it is impracticable

the French Fishery, &c. 39

ticable to think of going *thither* for Shelter: And of Consequence the whole Trade to and from the *West-Indies, &c.* will be not only expos'd to our Privateers from the Northern Colonies in *War-Time*, without any Place to retreat to, but even in *Peace*, without any Sea-port they can call their own, or lay any Pretensions *now* to do, in these Seas, any where to the Northward of *Massahppi*, as above said.

And as to *Canada* itself, — the *River* is *now* so much under our Command, as well as the *Gulph*, that all Trade *there* may be very easily stopped, and all Communication cut off from them by our Ships in and out of *Cape Breton*. So that (without Force or Arms) in a very few Years that Colony would fall, and the whole Trade of Furs, carried on with the *Indians* there, come into the *English* Hands, as *Canada* may be kept unable to supply or furnish them. But a happier Consequence than this will be, that, as they may be kept from supplying the *Indians* to trade, so also from encouraging them to annoy our Frontiers: And they (the *Indians*) even *must* become obliged to, and dependent upon, *Us*; so that we shall not be in such continual Apprehensions of their *Hostilities*, but rather may have them in as much *Subjection* to *Us* as they have been to the *French*.

To all that is said before in regard to *Cape Breton*, let it be added, that by this Acquisition we have secured to the Nation the Garrison of *Annapolis Royal*, and the Colony of *Nova-Scotia*. Which, being a very rich and fertile Soil, and its Coasts and Rivers abounding with Fish, and settled by *French* Catholicks, that Nation has much regretted the Loss of, and wanted to recover. Yea, and which they endeavoured to retake, by laying Siege to *Annapolis*, both the *last* Year, 1744, and this *present* Year; and would have got it, had it not been for our Expedition to *Cape Breton*, which caus'd them to raise their Siege and withdraw. And by our HOLDING *Cape Breton*, we shall keep those *French* Inhabitants at *Acadia* in strict Allegiance to HIS MAJESTY, or else oblige them to quit their Possessions; which are all *Farms*, brought to and fit for any Service immediately. Which will be an Encouragement to our own Subjects to go and settle there; and also oblige the *Cape Sable Indians*, our Enemies, either to abandon that

that Shore, and fly to *Canada* for such Shelter and Supply, as they can spare them. And by that means we shall get rid of that Tribe at least, if not, by the same Means, those also of the *St. John's* Tribe, which have been always troublesome to us; as both these Tribes have had their Dependance entirely on *Cape Breton* and the *French* of *Acadia*; the latter of which have (as *Neuters*) been supply'd and us'd as Subjects both by the *English* and *French*: Which we have long enough lamented the bad Consequence of, and which now is stopt; so that they must either depend entirely upon *Us*, and become good Subjects with us, or else on the *French*. And if the latter, they must of Course retreat to *Canada*, (where they will help distress, rather than relieve, that Colony) and leave us *Nova Scotia* disencumber'd both of Themselves and Salvages.

Had we not taken *Cape Breton* this Year, and the *French* had taken *Annapolis*, (which it's not disputed They would have done, had We been idle) the Consequence then would have been: — All the Inhabitants of *Nova Scotia* would have declared for the *French King* immediately, and the Colony at once been establish'd to Him. And all the *Cape Sable* and *St. John's Indians*, who assisted at the Siege of *Annapolis* with those of *Canada*, would have been well supply'd with Arms, Ammunition, &c. and let loose upon our Frontiers: And their Success have so dispirited even those other Tribes that pretend to be at Peace with us, that they must have joined with them. And they together would have carried Havock, Devastation, and Ravage, all over our Frontiers: Whilst their Men of War and Privateers, by Sea, would have destroy'd our *Sea-Ports*, and kept us in continual Alarms; without having it in our Power to hinder them from carrying their Conquests from *Annapolis*, along our Eastern Shore, even to *Cape Ann*, were they so inclin'd.

The quiet Possession of ALL WHICH for the future in a great Manner depends immediately on this ACQUISITION and KEEPING of *Cape Breton*, if not Fortified Ourselves at least from the *French*.

F I N I S.

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